## Section 12

Persistence and Attainment During Last Spell of Continuous Enrollment . Total

Table 12.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return <sup>1</sup> at end of spell	
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3	
Intensity of enrollment during last spell Exclusively part time Mixed Exclusively full time	11.2 45.3 46.2	17.9 28.6 18.6	70.8 26.2 35.2	
Level and control of last institution 4-year Public, 4-year Private, not-for-profit Private, for-profit 2-year Public Private, not-for-profit Private, for-profit Less-than-2-year Public Private, not-for-profit	42.7 61.6 — 19.3 50.8 43.9 49.1 47.7	29.6 16.4 — 16.9 12.3 3.3 0.6 3.8	27.7 22.0 — 63.9 36.9 52.8 50.3 48.5	
Private, for-profit  Level of last institution	52.2	1.6	46.3	
4-year 2-year Less-than-2-year	47.7 22.1 51.4	26.0 15.6 1.4	26.3 62.2 47.2	
Control of last institution Public Private, not-for-profit Private, for-profit	31.0 60.6 48.7	22.3 15.9 2.6	46.6 23.5 48.8	
Degree working toward when began last spell None Certificate Associate's degree Bachelor's degree	5.2 43.4 27.1 46.9	7.9 8.1 13.9 26.3	87.0 48.5 59.0 26.8	
First type of degree attained None Certificate Associate's degree Bachelor's degree	† 68.8 60.4 87.8	26.5 8.7 23.1 6.4	73.5 22.4 16.4 5.8	
Highest degree attained None Certificate Associate's degree Bachelor's degree	† 69.6 58.3 85.9	26.5 8.7 23.9 7.4	73.5 21.8 17.8 6.7	

<sup>—</sup>Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

Without return as of spring 1994.

Table 12.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

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	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return <sup>1</sup> at end of spell	
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3	
Gender				
Male	34.5	20.9	44.6	
Female	40.5	17.3	42.2	
Age when began last spell				
18 years or younger	62.3	7.3	30.4	
	42.2	10.2	47.6	
19 years	42.2 24.7	30.2	45.1	
20–29 years				
30 years or older	23.8	8.8	67.4	
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	30.3	10.9	58.9	
Middle quartiles	33.7	20.0	46.3	
Highest quartile	45.1	20.8	34.2	
The state of the s		20.0	02	
Race-ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31.9	37.9	30.2	
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.0	28.2	28.8	
Black, non-Hispanic	30.7	17.7	51.6	
Hispanic	32.5	23.8	43.6	
White, non-Hispanic	38.9	18.0	43.1	
Marital status when began last spell				
Not married	41.3	18.9	39.8	
Married	24.5	15.8	59.7	
	39.1		60.1	
Separated	39.1	0.8	00.1	
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	33.6	10.6	55.8	
High school diploma	35.0	15.7	49.2	
Some postsecondary	37.6	20.1	42.3	
Bachelor's or higher	43.3	25.5	31.3	
•				
Dependency status in 1989-90				
Dependent	41.6	21.0	37.4	
Independent	26.5	13.2	60.4	
Income and dependency status in 1989–90 Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	36.9	19.7	43.5	
\$20,000-39,999	37.9	22.0	40.1	
\$40,000-59,999	44.0	19.7	36.3	
\$60,000 or more	48.9	22.5	28.6	
Independent	- • •		•	
Less than \$10,000	30.4	14.6	55.0	
\$10,000-19,999	28.3	12.5	59.3	
\$20,000 or more	19.8	11.9	68.4	
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 12.3—Percentage distribution of 1989-90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when they began last spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return <sup>1</sup> at end of spell	
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3	
Number of risk factors when began last spell <sup>2</sup>				
None	56.5	18.8	24.8	
One	38.7	23.6	37.6	
Two	25.5	21.4	53.2	
Three or more	21.4	14.2	64.4	
High school diploma or equivalency status				
High school diploma	38.3	19.9	41.8	
GED or high school equivalent <sup>3</sup>	28.6	6.2	65.2	
GED of high school equivalent	28.0	0.2	03.2	
Delayed postsecondary enrollment				
Did not delay	43.7	21.8	34.5	
Delayed	25.3	13.1	61.5	
Attendance status when began last spell				
Full time	57.5	11.5	31.0	
Part time	17.8	16.0	66.2	
Tart time	17.0	10.0	00.2	
Dependency status when began last spell				
Dependent	52.2	16.8	31.0	
Independent	24.2	21.0	54.8	
Number of children when began last spell				
None	40.8	20.2	39.0	
One or more	26.7	12.4	61.0	
one of more	20.7	12.7	01.0	
Single parent status when began last spell				
Not a single parent	40.1	18.7	41.2	
Single parent	26.4	13.4	60.2	
Worked full time while enrolled when began last spell				
Did not work full time	46.1	18.9	35.0	
Worked full time	25.4	16.7	57.9	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.
<sup>3</sup>Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high

school diploma.